



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

States Public Health Service to meet best the needs of the particular State.)

8. In carrying out the general venereal disease control program the administrative organization of the United States Public Health Service will be available at all times to State organizations in cooperative work, and assistance will be given to States whenever possible through the detail of employees, the securing of arsphenamine, providing sample literature for educational measures, and in other practicable ways.

(Signed) A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1922.

INTERFERENCE WITH MILK SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY RESTRAINED.

The following is the opinion of Judge Guy of the New York Supreme Court at special term, New York County, in the case of *Gottlieb v. Matchin*, reported in 191 New York Supplement, 777. A motion to restrain the defendants from interfering with the milk supply of New York City was granted.

Uninterrupted delivery of the milk supply to the people of this city is so vital for the preservation of the general health of the community, and especially children and invalids, that any organized effort to interfere therewith must be regarded as an act of hostility to the public weal, and such an unlawful purpose as calls for the exercise of the full authority of the courts and police authorities. Whatever may be the right or wrong of the present wage controversy, the health of this entire community can not be made subservient thereto. Picketing and other acts alleged against the defendants have been held not to be unlawful under ordinary conditions, but when linked with a purpose inimical to the welfare of the community they become unlawful. This court would hesitate in an ordinary wage dispute to grant the relief asked for herein, but feels that it is its duty to assert the full power of the court under the circumstances to protect the lives and health of the people of New York. The motion to restrain the defendants is therefore granted, with notice to the defendants that any disobedience of the order herein will be visited with the fullest measure of punishment within the power of this court.

THE COMPARATIVE ANTISCORBUTIC VALUES OF MILK—COR- RECTIONS TO TABLES.

In the article, "The Comparative Antiscorbutic Values of Milk," Public Health Reports, April 28, 1922, pages 989-1021, the figures representing the weights of certain guinea pigs should have been indicated as follows:

Table II, p. 995, pigs Nos. 48-64, p. 996, pigs Nos. 73-98; Table III, p. 999, pigs Nos. 142-166; Table IV, p. 1000, pigs Nos. 113-116 and 133-156; and Table V, p. 1001, pigs Nos. 146-171, weights are "initial" and "maximum." Table XIV, p. 1009, pigs Nos. 257-262; Table XV, p. 1009, pigs Nos. 265-298, weights are "initial" and "final;" pig No. 297, "initial," "minimum," and "final;" pigs Nos. 305, 308, and 313, "initial" and "final." Table XVI, p. 1010, pigs Nos. 268-287; Table XVII, p. 1010, pigs Nos. 273-310 and 291-304; Table XVIII, p. 1011, pigs Nos. 278-281, weights are "initial" and "final."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED APR. 29, 1922.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Apr. 29, 1922, and corresponding week, 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, May 2, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Apr. 29, 1922.	Corresponding week, 1921.
Policies in force.....	49, 096, 129	46, 697, 361
Number of death claims.....	9, 519	8, 410
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10.1	9.4

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Apr. 29, 1922, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, May 2, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1922.	Week ended Apr. 29, 1922.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corre- sponding week, 1921.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Apr. 29, 1922.*
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Apr. 29, 1922.	Corre- sponding week, 1921.	
Total.....	27, 855, 509	7, 103	13.3	12.4	989	893	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	³ 208, 435	25	6.3	5.7	8	4	85
Albany, N. Y.....	116, 223	54	24.2	13.6	3	1	67
Atlanta, Ga.....	229, 047	67	15.9	16.3	10	7	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	762, 222	180	12.3	12.5	20	22	56
Birmingham, Ala.....	191, 017	37	10.1	15.4	5	10	.....
Boston, Mass.....	764, 017	240	16.4	14.0	28	27	75
Bridgeport, Conn.....	³ 143, 555	34	12.3	10.1	5	3	62
Buffalo, N. Y.....	528, 163	126	12.4	13.4	16	26	63
Cambridge, Mass.....	110, 944	39	18.3	16.5	0	2	0
Camden, N. J.....	121, 915	43	18.4	7.8	8	1	122
Chicago, Ill.....	2, 633, 288	721	13.3	11.8	153	94	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	404, 865	116	14.9	14.3	9	13	60
Cleveland, Ohio.....	854, 003	149	9.1	10.6	22	24	57
Columbus, Ohio.....	253, 455	61	12.5	11.5	3	4	32
Dallas, Tex.....	171, 974	42	12.7	11.7	4	6	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	161, 824	28	9.0	11.5	8	5	136
Denver, Colo.....	267, 591	73	14.2	13.9	6	5	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	³ 693, 678	233	12.2	10.3	42	52	81
Fall River, Mass.....	129, 790	36	15.5	11.7	11	4	154
Fort Worth, Tex.....	114, 717	25	11.8	.....	2	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	143, 572	32	11.6	10.3	3	2	50
Houston, Tex.....	150, 087	37	12.9	13.4	10	4	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	333, 257	99	15.5	11.8	14	11	107
Jersey City, N. J.....	305, 911	77	13.1	11.4	15	12	96
Kansas City, Kans.....	165, 688	29	14.3	19.0	3	2	69
Kansas City, Mo.....	343, 988	92	13.9	13.8	10	9	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	634, 866	190	15.6	15.7	18	17	75
Louisville, Ky.....	236, 877	79	17.4	17.2	9	4	97
Lowell, Mass.....	114, 423	25	11.4	9.2	4	2	67

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1921. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

* Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1923.